[P. 37(A)] SA19 Talamanca SA19
Bribri
Cabecar

101 "Cabécar owners." The Cabécar call their lan-
192 guage *sɔktɔ* or *sejektɔ* = our tongue. This is composed of *sé* or *seje* (our), and *ktɔ* (lan-
614 guage). *je* is for the sound only. There are still numerous clans, some of which are listed below.

The Bribri clans existent in 1954 on the Pacific side of the range are the following:

duriwak (bird water people)
diuwak (sun people)
kuLkíwak
uniwak (pot or vessel people)
bubuLiwak
sulariwak
túbuLwak[119] (*flame* people)
towarriwak

The Bribri clans in the upper Lari region are:

tsiruriwak (cacao people. This is originally a Cabécar group and is found among the Chirripó).
kúmbuwak
kɔberiwak (snake river people, by the Uren River)
ruLgikwak
kor'wak[120] (stagnant water is *kor'*) pronounced on the Caribbean side as korkwak.

Those Bribri clans by Amubré in the Talamanca Plain, are: [121]

saLwak — kɔberiwak
duriwak — uniwak
túbuLwak

Bribri clans by Shiroli in the Talamanca Plain by the Sixaola or Teliri River, are:

síbawak — mediwak
mógriwak — brupawak
kɔbériwak — túgwa (mixed, Bribri and Cabécar)

614 The *túgwa* seems to have been originally a
554 Cabécar clan taken over by the Bribri in parts of the Talamanca Plain. It is one of the highest
611 in rank, classifying in the Spanish sense as nobles. Because of this, exceptions seem to have been made, at least in the Talamanca Plain, for children may consider themselves
● [851] members of their *father's* clan in spite of the fact that the father has married outside of his people

[616] [119] Pittier, 1938, p. 19, claims that this is one of the two divisions of the Bribri tribe. He uses the spelling *níbor-uak*. This is a clan today.

[120] This is the other division of the Bribri according to Pittier, 1938, p. 19.